Tour service.

INVESTMENTS

We are prepared at all times to assist in safety placing aums of any amount.

Real Estate Mortgages, Bonds and Stocks

Yielding from 4 per cent, to 6 per cent, for sale. Our experience of over thirty years in making investments and plucing trust funds is at

The Central Trust Company 150-154 East Market Street.





WITHIN 11 MILES OF MONUMENT On Monthly

As administrator of the Patterson Estate we offer desirable lots on Barnhill, Maxwell, Wilson and other streets, within two minutes' walk of Blake and Michigan-street car lines, south of West Tenth street. Excellent chance for contractors and others to buy and build. Call and see plat. Clear title. Good rental neighborhood.

48 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. Opposite Postoffice.

SMALL SAVINGS ARE THE BASIS OF ALL FORTUNES.

Compounded semi-annually, paid on

SAVING DEPOSITS. Safe as Government Bonds, with larger income, and paid on considerably smaller sums. \$1.00 draws same rate interest as \$1,000. Deposits made any time and money paid on demand.

The MARION TRUST CO.

IRON - STEEL SHAFTING

BOLTS, TURNBUCKLES HEAVY HARDWARE

W. J. Holliday & Co.

-10 SHARES-

Clifford Arrick

Lombard Building.

Stoves

W. H. MESSENGER

201 East Washington St.

Office, \$21 and 522 Lemeke Building, New Phone 2691

VALUE OF A MALARIA CURE.

general rush for the winter meeting at New

Orleans. So he took his three horses, put them on a freight train and started with them back to Kansas City, which is the place he hails from.

"All the way there old Dunc had just one thought in mind. He was wondering what the chances were of his being able to turn his last

asset, outside of the horses, into money. This

ing at a farm would give it a second glance. Old Dune had a sneaking suspicion of the truth.

last asset was a twenty-acre farm in the sub-

'It was situated in a gulley, and no one look-

'Well, they come and looked at it,' said the

woman, 'then they stuck up their noses and

"Old Dunc thought the matter over and then

put on his hat and coat and drove into town. He went straight to the office of the town boom-

ers and offered them his place. The chief boom-

that place for \$5,000 now. If you refuse it'll cost

place,' said the boomer, with a smile, and he

"The old man stopped in town long enough to

buy a pail of green paint, then proceeded to his

farm, which was on the main road. The side

"But he had overcome these scruples, for as

oon as he got home he put his ladder up by the

side of the barn and, with his green paint, put

USE OLD DR. COZIER'S

QUIT QUIVERING, FOR MALARIA.

FORTY FAMILIES IN THIS NEIGH-

BORHOOD CURED INSIDE OF

"The day before the excursion the town boom-

auction sale. The first thing that struck them

They held a conference and finally offered old

"The old man took his three horses to New

is running them on the metropolitan

ers came out to make preparations for the big

Dunc \$25 to take the sign down. But the old

man refused. He declined all compromises and

wound up by selling the entire place to the boom-

Orleans with the money, got them in winning

shape and has been on Easy street ever since.

He's got fifteen horses in his stable now, and

Age Is Relative.

what may happen. He's getting along in years."

Man Who Will Pay.

When a man owes you and sees you coming

down the street and will go down a cellar or up

a stairway to avoid meeting you it is only a

question of time when you will get your money, because he hates to owe. But the man who owes

you and sees you on the other side of the street

and will call you over and make you walk

through the mud to get to him, and then tells

I want to see my father before he dies."

was the sign on old Dunc's barn.

ers at his own figure, \$6,000.

New York Evening Post.

"Isn't he well?"

"How old is he?"

Lafayette (Ind.) Times.

and stop anxiety.

A WEEK.

this sign in letters two feet long all over it:

'Well,' murmured old Dunc, 'you kin have

'Oh, I guess we can get along without that

s of Kansas City.

staked out into building lots.

place what it all meant.

o buy this place with the others?"

fill it up than it's worth in lots."

bowed old Dune out of the office

ing out to the sale.

er grinned and said:

\$6,600 when you want it."

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

"Whatever a person saves from his revenue he adds FOR SALE ...

How Much Do You Save? Columbia National Bank Stock

Do you know that THE INDIANA

TRUST CO.

3% Interest

ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARD?

on saving deposits of

OFFICES:

Indiana Trust Building

Cor. Washington St. and Virginia Ave.

Closed on Saturday Afternoons.

We Offer, Subject To Prior Sale

Marion Trust Company Stock **Union Trust**

Company Stock Price and particulars upon ap- try for a half-mile around his farm had been plication.

LATHROP & HAUEISEN

305 Law Building.

I WILL BUY-

Atlas Works Preferred.

I WILL SELL-

Marion Trust Stock. Union Trust Stock. Indiana Trust Stock.

NEWTON TODD, Stocks and Bonds

Fletcher Bank Building. SAFE DEPOSITS.

S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S Safe Deposit Vault.

36 East Washington Street. Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Po Reeman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Ab-Silver Plate, Jewels, and valuable

Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 Per Year. JOHN S. TARKINGTON - - - Manager.

GEO. BRIDENBUCHER, BROKER. - GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND STOCKS -Rooms 14 and 16, Board of Trade. Trades executed. Any quantity. Also receive and deliver any commodity with immediate set-

Both 'Phones 533.

U. S. Scale Co.

(Established 1875) Manufacturers of all kinds of large Scales. ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS, preventing wear upon the pivots. A great improvemen over any others. The MOST DURABLE Wagon and Track Scales made. Send for references and prices before buy-

SUCCESS IN SPECULATION Stocks by our "Safety Valve

Plan" should result in a profit of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 within 30 days. Write for particulars and send for our free book "Modern Methods or Safe Investments."

R. D. Oliver & Co., Bankers and Brokers owe and you may just as well credit him in full Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

HEAVY LOSSES IN CASH

MOST NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT,

Banks Have Their Surplus Reserves Cut Down to the Extent of \$4,706,-875-Other Monetary Features.

	NEW YORK, Aug. 9 The statement .
	the associated banks for the week endir
	to-day shows the following changes:
	Loans, increase
=	reserve requirements under the 25 per cer

The Financier says: "The most notable feature of the official statement of the New York associated banks last week was the reduction of \$4,082,500 in cash, the specie being decreased \$1,975,500, and the legal tenders \$2,107,000. The estimates, based on the traceable movements of money during the week, indicated that the banks had lost \$659,200; therefore the difference between the estimated and the actual loss of cash was \$3,423,300, which discrepancy cannot be accounted for on the theory that it was the result of the system of averages. In the previous week the official statement showed a loss of only \$502,200 cash, while the estimated decrease was \$1,508,200. Making allowance for the average loss of cash, there appeared to have been about \$1,000,000 of the loss carried over at the end of that week; this would account for \$1,000,000 of he above-noted discrepancy between the stimated and the actual loss last week, leaving \$2,423,300 still to be accounted for. Possibly this may have been in a great part due to large payments through the banks into the subtreasury after the middle of the week for customs and internal revenue, and also to the average of the

\$500,000 gold exported on Thursday. "The loans were increased to \$6,823,200, making \$13,200,300 for the fortnight, indicating a revival of syndicate borrowings. The deposits were increased \$2,497,500, which amount very closely agrees with the gain n loans less the loss in cash. The required reserve was increased \$624,375 through this augmentation in deposits, which amount added to the loss of cash takes \$4,705,875, representing the reduction in surplus reserve. This item is now \$9,031,250, against \$20,952,950 at the corresponding date a year ago. This low surplus reserve condition of the banks will doubtless be regarded as unfavorable from the borrower's stand-point, because of the imminence of the eason's movement of currency to the inrior for crop purposes. Last year after his date there was a gradual reduction in the surplus reserve in the New York banks to \$6.915,850 by Sept. 7, a loss in four weeks of \$14,000,000. Should there be a diminution in surplus reserve this year it can scarcely fail to have an important influence on rates for money at this center. It is noteworthy that the circulation fell off last week \$303,900 following more or less decided increases in recent weeks. 'The daily average of bank clearings ist week was \$198,000,000, against \$246,000,000 the previous week, reflecting a smaller usiness on the Stock Exchange. Compar-Furniture, Carpets ng the changes in loans by the larger

> decrease of \$4,100,000, of which amount one bank lost \$3,000,000."

anks, it appears that six of these insti-

utions show an increase of \$7,500,000. In

the specie item comparisons disclose a net

			-		
Local B	anks	nd T	rust (ompa	nies.
American Na Capital Na Central Tri Columbia Na Indiana Na Indiana Tri Marion Tru Merchants' Security Tr Union Trus	tional Bast Compational Istonal Bast Compational Mational	ank lank lank any any bany l Benk		150 125 120 225 155 215 197 106	Asked. 150 156 130 125 160 225 200 1081/4

Control of the contro				
One Dose of It Enabled Old Dune to	Local Tractions and Industrials,			
Sell His Farm and Wear Diamonds.	Bid. Asked.			
New York Sun.	Indianapolis Street-railway 87 881/2			
"Whenever I look at that man," said a book-	Indpls. Street-ry. bonds (fours) 874 88 Citizens' Street-railway fives 1094 110			
maker at the race track, pointing to a little	Belt Bullway common 102 104			
weazened old man, whose shirt front was bril- liant with diamonds as big as pebbles, "I think	Beit Railway preferred 134 110			
that, no matter how low a man's fortunes may	Indianavolte Cas bonds 1021/ 105			
fall, he still has a chance to pull out, so long as he has his health.	D. & M. Counties Telephone fives 95 96			
"Out in St. Louis last fall we used to call him	T. B. Laycock Mfg. Co., 6 per cent.			
old Dunc. He had a stable of three thorough-	2100			
His bank roll as thin when he got there, and	Chicago Stocks.			
every day it got thinner.				
"He managed to hold on until the end of the	[Granger Farwell & Co.'s Wire.]			
meeting, but he hadn't the money to join in the	American Can prof			

Diamond Match

MONETARY.

Rates on Loans and Exchange-Clear-

ings and Balances. INDIANAPOLIS .- Commercial paper, 4@6 per cent.; time loans, 5@6 per cent. Clearings, \$1,478,431.50; balances, \$206,865.15.

Well, when the old man and his three horses got back to the farm it was night. Old Dunc didn't notice anything unusual about the place until morning, when he woke up and looked out NEW YORK .- Call money nominal. Prime mercantile paper, 4% 65 per cent. Sterling of his bedroom window and saw that the counexchange nominal, with actual business in bills at \$4.88 for demand, \$4.85%@ 4.851/2 for 60 days; posted rates, \$4.86 and "Everywhere were the little white wooden \$4.8814; commercial bills, \$4.8434@4.8534. pegs, marking the boundaries of the lots. Old Clearings, \$238,801,832; balances, \$10,559.784. unc inquired of the woman who takes care of CHICAGO.-Sterling exchange, \$4.86 for 'Oh,' she says, 'they're going to build a town 60 days, \$4.88 for demand. New York exhere. They're going to run a big excursion out here next week free, have free refreshments and change, nothing doing. Clearings, \$23,655,-251; balances, \$2,239,773. a band, and then an auction. Thousands are com-PHILADELPHIA.-Money, 4 per cent.

'But,' demanded old Dunc, 'didn't they want | Clearings, \$15,038,449; balances, \$1,991,968. ST. LOUIS.-Money, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange par. Clearings, \$5,794,466; balances, \$964,199. BALTIMORE -- Money, 4941/2 per cent.

Clearings, \$3,770,858; balances, \$389,671. CINCINNATI.-Money, 31/266 per cent. New York exchange, par. Clearings, \$2,349,-'We don't want that hole. It'll take more to

Money Rates Abroad.

LONDON .- No market; holiday. PARIS.-Three per cent. rentes 100f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. BERLIN.-Exchange on London 20m 49pf

of the barn was close to the railroad station, and more than once old Dune had refused to let per cent.; three months' bills, 1%c. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 142 Markets for Silver. NEW YORK.-Bar silver, 521/2c; Mexican

dollars, 41%c. LONDON .- No market; holiday. Specie and Merchandise Movement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-Imports of dry goods and merchandise at this port for the week were valued at \$12,134,705. Exports of specie aggregated \$451,467 in silver and \$544,445 in gold. Imports of specie were \$38,749 in gold and \$36,577 in silver.

Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON .- Saturday's statement of

the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,600,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance......\$206,227,679 Gold 103,680,961

But a Very Poor Verse.

New York Mail and Express. The idea of old age is relative, depending on one's point of view. A New Yorker, imprisoned in a "tonsorial studio," fell victim to the gar-On the 10th of last April Mrs. Richard Henry Stoddard, who died in New York rulousness of the "artist" executioner, and was Aug. 1, just eleven days before she was informed that the latter, recently married, was taken seriously ill, composed her last poem. about to set forth on a visit to the old country. It was only a single stauza and was writ-"I suppose you'll take your wife along," sugten on the corner of a big sheet of paper, "No, sir. I'm not going for pleasure this time. in a remarkably clear hand for one of her age. The verse reads: "Life is not hurried, nor delayed, "Oh, he's well enough, but one never can tell

The wheels of time run on and will, Never since the world was made Have they yet turned back or one stood

Sins as He Knew Them.

Philadelphia Inquirer. preaching to the children in our church. ing on the minds of the children that they must be saved from sin, he asked the question, "What is sin?" A bright little boy six years old quick as thought replied: "Chewing, smoking, cursing and tearing

your pants."

PORTLAND CEMENT

FACTS REGARDING IT THAT ARE OF MUCH INTEREST.

How It Is Made, the Uses to Which It Is Put, Modern Machinery, Etc.

Portland cement derives its name from the fact that in 1824 a Mr. Apsdin, who lived in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, manufactured cement at Portland hill. The encyclopedia describes it as an artificial stone of exceeding strength and durability, requiring only the admixture of water. It may then be molded into any shape. It may be furnished in packages of any desired size and used where and when wanted without regard to climatic condition. When hardened Portland cement is so close-grained and homogeneous in its texture that it is less affected by water and variations of

temperature than any known building CEMENT USED 4,000 YEARS AGO IN

EGYPT. Cement was used 4,000 years ago in Egypt for building purposes and has been used in European countries for many years. It is only in recent years, however, that it has come to be recognized and appreciated in the United States as preferable to natural stone in nearly all places that natural stone is used. In England the Portland cement is made from chalk and carbonate of lime, but in Germany marl and clay are used. For years the German Portland cement has stood the highest with engineers and builders, but the marl and clay beds owned in Lake and Newaygo counties, Michigan, by the Great Northern Portland Cement Company are superior to the marl and clay

found in Germany. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

In Germany and England the materials are all handled by hand in the primitive way that has ruled for years. Here at home, however, machinery has been perfected in the last few years which cares for nearly the entire process, one workman here accomplishing as much with the use of machinery as twelve workmen with-

USES OF PORTLAND CEMENT. The principal uses to which Portland cement has been put thus far is for the building of foundations of all kinds, floors in large buildings, jetties, walks, abutments and bridge piers. The bridge piers on the new Martinsville electric line are built of cement, as are also the floors in the Newton Claypool building and the new Bates House. The time is close at hand, however, when entire buildings will be constructed

DEMAND EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY. The demand far exceeds the supply. There are now about 40,000 barrels a day manufactured in the United States. Last year we imported from Germany alone over 2,500,000 barrels-more than 8,000 barrels a day for every working day of the year. Several million more barrels could have been sold if they could have been obtained. The Portland cement business in this country is in its infancy. The demand for years to come will far exceed the supply.

Read what the "UNITED STATES INVESTOR" had to say concerning the Great
Northern Portland Cement Company and

the cement business: "Considering that the enterprise is already upon an established basis, with a certainty of profitable future expansion, we feel warranted in the assurance that this is one of the most attractive propositions to nvestors that has ever come to our notice It will, therefore, be readily understood that with the tremendous resources of this company that \$200 per share will be a low estimate of the future value of the stock issued by the Great Northern Portland Cement Company, which owns more material than any four mills in the world combined and now has the largest plant in exist-

LARGE PROFITS.

From present indications Portland cement will advance rather than decline in the next two years. There is manufactured in this country 10,000,000 barrels yearly of natural rock and Rosendale grades. One barrel of Portland cement makes more and better concrete than three barrels of natural rock, and the latter will naturally be displaced if Portland cement ever goes below \$1.50 per

The Indianapolis market July 1st, 1902, ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel, but the Great Northern Company can manufacture it for 55 cents per barrel. This leaves a profit of several hundred per cent. With a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day at such profit a barrel it can be seen that by Oct this company will be earning a net profit of several thousand dollars per day.

WE OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

\$100,000

Great Northern Portland Cement Company

7% First Preferred Stock Cumulative, Non- Par Value, \$100

Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1. Redeemable at par January 1, 1905, or at any interest-paying period thereafter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Stock is offered at \$100 per share. Terms-35 per cent. cash, 35 per cent. within thirty days, 30 per cent. within sixty days from date of subscription. Make payments direct to the Ind ana Investment & Adjustment Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Interest allowed from date of subscription.

CREAT NORTHERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Second Preferred \$1,000,000 Assets, total valuation July 1, 1902 \$2,625,000

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

OFFICERS: President George Anderson (President McLellan & Anderson Savings

Bank, Detroit, Mich. 1st Vice President . Chas. A. Strelinger (Chas. A. Strelinger Co., Detroit, Mich.) 2d Vice President . Burton W. Yates (Capitalist, Detroit, Mich.)

Treasurer David Ogilvie, Cashier Chas. A. Strelinger Co., Detroit, Mich.) Secretary Frederick E. Farnsworth (Cashier Union National Bank, De-

Auditor Arthur E. Barley, Detroit, Mich. General Counsel . . Lemuel H. Foster, Attorney, Detroit, Mich. Directors The above officers and Howard H. Parsons, Real Estate, Detroit; Alexander B. Scully, President Scully Steel and Iron Co.,

of Chicago; Albert Lahuis, Merchant, Zeeland, Mich., and C. Frederick Smith, of East Orange, N. J.

Chief Engineer . . R. L. Carpenter, Professor Department of Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Owns 6,200 acres of land in Lake and Newaygo counties, Michigan, two and a half miles from Baldwin post office. It has located there the town of Marlborough, on the main line of the Pere Marquette Railway from Chicago to Bay View, and directly connected by rall with the lake port of Ludington. There are about 4,200 acres of marl beds and 1,000 acres of clay. The marl ranges from twenty to seventy feet deep. The clay is from fifty to 115 feet above the general level of the surrounding country-we do not know how many

feet below it extends. A conservative estimate of the value of these beds is \$2,000,000.00. The company also owns buildings and machinery to the value of \$325,000.00 and residence and business property and lots in Marlborough worth \$300,000.00.

The entire proceeds from the present sale of stock will go to increase the facilities of the present plant, and by October 1 it will be turning out 2,000 barrels per day. The marl beds and clay banks owned by the company are sufficient to run a cement plant manufacturing 12,000 barrels per day for one hundred years.

It is confidently expected that the capacity of this plant July 1, 1903, will be 4,000 barrels per day. The ratio of increase in each year's demand for Portland Cement is about 2 to 1 to the ratio of increase in supply. The business is in its infancy and from present indications the demand will tend to strengthen the price rather than a better supply to decrease it. To-day Portland Cement sells at Indianapolis for from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. The Great Northern can manufacture it for 55 cents per barrel. By October 1, therefore, the company will be earning a net profit of several thousand dollars per day. Indianapolis market was 35,000 barrels short August 1 this year.

We Have Investigated The Great Northern Portland Cement Co. ITS OFFICERS ARE BANKERS AND LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF DETROIT. We have personally ex-

amined its factory plant and have gone over the land. We found everything exactly as represented.

INVESTORS ARE REFERRED To the Union National Bank, The People's Savings Bank, or The Dime Savings Bank, all of Detroit, Mich. Also the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Mishawaka, Ind., and Professor R. C. Carpenter, professor of experimental engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

We consider an investment in this company one of the safest and best that has been offered Indiana people. We have samples of the marl and photographs of the plant and will be glad to go over any points with you

The Indiana Investment & Adjustment Company

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

INCORPORATED, 1902.

1134 STEVENSON BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: ADDISON H. NORDYKE, President. JUDGE LOUIS C. WALKER, Vice President-JOHN L. MOORE, Treasurer.

R. C. FINCH, General Manager. EDWARD M. CHURCHMAN.

ON PLAYING THE GAME. A Phrase Indicative of a Modern Rule

Mr. Kipling's verse, and Mr. Kipling is in of Conduct. some sort the prophet of an age. It so New York Evening Post. penetrates his work that, when he pictures the "American spirit" as always ready "to If a modern catechist were to ask in a match with Destiny for beers," it is doubtmixed company, "What is the chief end of | ful whether he intends praise or blame. man?" somebody would infallibly reply. The ideal of which we are speaking is to "To play the game." The phrase is the many men a religion. It means to them what faith in a higher power has meant commonest of social catchwords. The to Christians through the centuries, or scholars, diplomats and litterateurs in Mrs. what confidence in right reason meant to Ward's "Eleanor" all of them delight in and to their successors. Clearly this neo- line. "the game." Mr. Crosland, the author fatalism lacks both the consolatory power of "The Unspeakable Scot," holds it up of personal dependence upon God and the freedom of reliance upon the human reaagainst Mr. Balfour that he openly speaks son, being, indeed, the avowed enemy of of party leadership as "the game." The rationalism and ratiocination. Those coolpresent King of England, it is reported, headed people who question everything including the rules of the game, who would when a friend had reminded him of uneven suspend the game for the sake of edifying passages in his princely career, imagined reforms, are naturally hateful to New Orleans Times-Democrat. the impassioned player. It is probable, we ! said only, "I will play the game rightly." believe, that this new doctrine is an un-Now if this were a winged word of the onscious reaction against the rationalism more senseless sort it would concern us of two centuries past, an expression of disgust at the small contribution that philosolittle. But in all the examples cited the phy and science have, after all, made to metaphor is used of men's dearest conthe art of living. cerns, and it is evident that the injunction The eighteenth century never doubted that the individual reason was or could "Play the game" is the equivalent in our become an adequate guide of life. It is parlance of the Biblical "Quit yourselves like men," or the church's "doing one's have every man subject himself blindly to the Kentuckian the cue, and he told of duty in the lot to which the Lord has called one." The phrase represents for most of us the whole duty of man. It is not by chance that the Englishman and American of to-day crystallize their ethics in a phrase borrowed from the cardroom and | feeling and conduct by the experimental | The fact is he could not pay his hotel bill very characteristic and interesting mode the sporting, at the expense of the rational, virtues. Those who aspire to play the game by

of thinking, which exalts what we may call | feels this contempt. It sees at any rate | condition. He went to the hotel man and that very fact profess the two great sportvital problems of daily living. Naturally, then, in default of aid from ing virtues of loyalty and imperturbabil-They find the game with its many science, and failing generally of any practielaborate rules and precedents. These they has fallen back upon his own rude phiset themselves to learn diligently and then obey unquestioningly. A state in which losophy, that of playing the game. One was told that he had left. He asked about men play the game will undoubtedly be | may feel that it would be better to await | the bill of his guest and was told that it more patiently for the general growth of free from sedition, and probably free from reform. Furthermore, those who are ready to play the game must be ready also to accept its event with complete imperturbability. Exultation at success and depression over loss are alike forbidden. The superior strength, skill or luck of an adversary must find the loser unshaken in temper and spirit. So far as it goes, the reader to bet on God and immortality. It is one single word to General Buckner by determination to play the game is a brave | no mean world spirit that has counseled | word of mouth or in writing about the hotel | According to this table, Michigan has the rule of life, since (with intolerance of all disloyalty or evasion) it opposes confidently the pluck and constancy of the individual to whatever crushing hazards life may bring. It would surely be a better world if all held the sporting virtues above

price, and played the game.

What is less admirable in the philosophy

loyalty and imperturbability. The Old Man Came Back. Brooklyn Eagle.

car, working its way to the Manhattan end | for some time. Why he did not know until | and the sixth New York, with 6,500; no of life which the metaphor implies is its of the bridge. Uptown in Brooklyn a pas- he had reached the place in response to the other State has an acreage of over 5,000. complete fatalism. Before each of us, it senger got aboard-one who bore in his summons. A lady member of the family These figures prove that the beet sugar Recently a neighboring pastor was asserts, the game, subject to arbitrary and tanned and seamed face, brown and gnarled called General Buckner to one side on his industry has been given an importance by immutable rules, is playing; the hazards hands, bent shoulders, whiskers growing arrival and told him why he had been sum-After asking many questions and impress- and coups are of its making, not of ours, from his face and, in his moned. It was that General Grant had have shown, only eleven States are now older, perhaps, than the world; each of us | clothes, the evidence that he was a country- often spoken of General Buckner's kindness | growing beets for sugar, and in only two has simply the option of looking on or of man from the agricultural "deestricts." to him and had held it up as one of the of these is the acreage sown to sugar beets playing half-heartedly-alike despicable The conductor was flip and smart. To him green spots of his life, and he had asked only equal to the acreage sown for corn in choices-or of playing for all it is worth. the countryman handed five pennies as his on his deathbed that the Kentuckian be ap- Massachusetts, and yet Massachusetts

question the worth-whileness of the game in his palm. He went up to the motorman neral. The Kentuckian wept like a child nor to doubt our own strength; we have and back again, stopping to tell an ac- at this recital, and even in recalling the simply to go in and play till the game, in quaintance sitting immediately in front of story he could not keep back the tears. It the countryman of the agriculturalist who was his fourth and last meeting with the This frank fatalism is everywhere in carried pennies. Then the acquaintance great leader of the Federal forces. Once

> turned to the old man, asking: "Say, old man, did you ever get up in | tiest stories I had ever heard." the night and shoe horses?" Without a change of countenance, but most promptly, the old man replied: "No; but I have shooed chickens in the daytime. Everybody roared, except the acquaint-

ance, who immediately called on the conthe philosophers of the eighteenth century | ductor for a transfer to the cross-town

BUCKNER AND GRANT.

the Great General.

Experience of the Kentucklan with "General Buckner once told a crowd of newspaper men a rather good story of the four meetings he had with General Grant,' said an old newspaper man, "and on the occasion I have in mind Henry Watterson, Murat Halstead and a few other distinguished journalistic lights were in the party. When we arrived at our destination General Buckner lapsed into a reminiscent mood. One member of the party had said far from this dogma to that which would | something about General Grant. This gave the social order in which his lot has fallen; | what he called his four meetings with but the transition is a natural one, for the Grant. One meeting was at school. This individual intellect has not, as yet, proved | was unimportant. The second meeting was itself an adequate guide for men in society. | at a hotel, and much of the sentiment of This form of stoicism has undoubtedly been the story rests upon this meeting. Buck- that little basin shut in by the three jutfostered by the spread of scientific ideals. her and Grant were stopping at the same ting rocks, and I sat down upon him! I did The impossibility of handling questions of | place. Grant was in hard lines financially, it calmly, and, I trust, with dignity, but without delay. In was the only thing to do. organon has led among scientists to a very at that time. The innkeeper was holding He was in a trap that needed but a lid. I general disregard, and even contempt, of on to his baggage as security. He told was test lid. amore a co ethical and moral studies. The mass dimly | Buckner about It. Buckner was in better father's call, for the dazed fish had found a corner, and a groping thumb and finger that the science which establishes prin- told him that Mr. Grant was his guest, 'Is had found the back of his neck. My reciples of life and death, of industry and | your present room satisfactory, Mr. Grant? convenience, is very powerless to touch the he asked, and he was told that it was, Buckner told him if it was not he would have him moved to a more satisfactory place. Grant left the hotel without seeing cal counsel from religion, the average man | Buckner again. When Buckner went to pay his bill he asked about Mr. Grant and had been paid. The third meeting was at right thinking, that it is unwise to assume | Donelson in the sixties, Somehow General prematurely the bankrutpcy of both science | Buckner-he was a general then and so was and religion, but one cannot deny a certain | Grant-felt that the man he had befriended admiration to the rule of thumb which so- at the hotel had forgotten the earlier kindciety has worked out for itself meanwhile. ness more because he did not speak of it to sugar beets. The size of this industry It was Pascal, in a singularly audacious | than for any other reason. During all the | may be judged by the statement that this passage of the "Pensees," who advised his | balance of his life General Grant never said | is about the same acreage as is devoted to this age to lay its money on the virtues of | incident, and the Kentuckian had come to | largest acreage, with California second and look upon it as a bit of glaring ingratitude | Colorado third. These three States repreand a thing without apparent excuse in a sent over 208,000 acres of the total acreage man who had displayed so many admirable of less than 260,000. The figures run as foltraits. He held to this opinion until the fourth meeting. He was called to the cot- Colorado, 39,449. The fourth State is Utah,

A substitution of the same of

thought he would have some fun with the they had met at college, once at the hotel, countryman. Winking to all about, he once in the sixties, once at the tomb. Told

by General Buckner it was one of the pret-

How the Girl Caught the Fish. Country Life in America. l lifted with might and main. The whisk f a finned tail, a fleeting glimpse of dusky scales and scarlet speckles became suddenly corelated in my mind with the fact that one of my boots was full of water and my line was swinging high in the air-the hook gone, the gut leader nipped off short. It was small work to go to the tent for the other pole. One does not expect all luck to be good luck in fishing. Back on my stone perch I flung my line into the air at random, and the balt struck the water just below the little cataract. A tug, mighty as the first and fully as prompt, nearly lost me my balance, but it steadied my nerve. One thought, one purpose filled my mind-I must get that fish to shore. The trees on shore began to move in a circle of which I was the center. With joy I saw my angry captive fish flash out of the water; then came an instant of despair. He was offthe curve on which he rose was complete and he fell forward-right at me! The up curve was a foriorn hope-the down enwas perfect assurance. I knew my fish would never escape me. By all the laws of dramatic unity and poetic justice he was mine. For in the gaping mouth I read a startling revelation. He was bringing back those two hooks! He struck the water in

pressed feelings broke forth in one long. ambitious, feminine scream. Sugar-Beet Acreage.

Boston Herald (Ind.) The last issue of the Crop Reporter, published by the authority of the secretary of agriculture, gives the acreage sown to sugar beets for this country for the current year. According to this return eleven States are interested in this industry, there being in the eleven about 260,000 acres sown corn in the single State of New Jersey. lows: Michigan, 98,000; California, 71,234; The scene was a Brooklyn rapid transit | tage where General Grant had been sick | with 18,000; the fifth Nebraska, with 9,980, Congress which it does not deserve. As we When the call comes to take the place of a | fare. The conductor, disgusted, showed his | prised of the fact and that he be requested | would hardly be called a great corn-growplayer who has fallen, it is not our part to I feelings in the way he regarded the pennies with certain close friends to act at his fu-